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LITTLE LEVER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF LITTLE LEVER

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 5 6

WM. MOTTERSHEAD, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LITTLE LEVER
FOR THE YEAR 1956.

To the Chairman and Members of the Little Lever
Urban District Council:

I have pleasure in submitting for your approval, my report as Medical Officer of Health, on the health and sanitary conditions of Little Lever during the year ended December 31st, 1956.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

The area of the township is 808 acres. The estimated population is 4,760, compared with 4,791 in the 1951 census. There are 1,721 inhabited houses in the district, as against 1,677 in 1955. This gives a rate of approximately three persons per house. The rateable value of the district is £37,064, and the sum raised by a penny rate is approximately £96.

Social conditions are reasonably good, and there is very little unemployment. The district is mainly industrial in character, the chief industries being cotton weaving, paper-making, ebonite and plastics manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, pre-cast concrete goods making, brick making and dairy farming.

Births

The number of live births registered in 1956 was 72 as against 80 in 1955. This figure is made up of 39 males and 33 females. There were two female illegitimate births. The birth rate is 16.1 per 1,000 of population, as against 17.8 in 1955, and a mean rate of 16.5 for the previous five years. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 15.7.

Still-births

There was one female still-birth in 1956. This gives a rate of 14 per 1,000 of total births, compared with 24 in 1955, and a mean rate of 30 for the previous five years.

Deaths

The number of deaths from all causes in 1956 was 60. This number comprises 26 males and 34 females, and is an increase of 5 on the figure for 1955. The death rate for 1956 is 14.8 per 1,000 of population, as against 12.5 for 1955, and a mean rate of 14.9 for the previous five years. The death rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 11.7. The average age at death was 57.8 years for males and 64 years for females.

Infantile Mortality

The number of deaths of children under the age of one year, in 1956, was four (two males and two females). This is two more than the number in 1955, and is equal to a rate of 56 per 1,000 of live births, as against 25 for 1955, and a mean rate of 35 for the previous five years. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 23.8.

Neo-natal Mortality

Of the four deaths of children under the age of one year, three were of children under four weeks of age, (1 male, 2 females). This gives a Neo-natal Mortality rate of 42 per 1,000 of live births, compared with the rate of 16.9 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths in 1956, thus giving a Nil rate per 1,000 of total births, the same as in 1955, and a mean rate of 1.0 for the previous five years. The Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales in 1956 was 0.56.

Midwifery Services

There are no midwives residing in the district, but there are three midwives on the list of midwives engaged by the County Council. All three reside in Farnworth and are available for cases in Little Lever. They are readily accessible, as all have telephones and cars. The service provided by them has been completely satisfactory.

As in previous years, many cases have been admitted to the Bolton District General Hospital, and to Maternity Homes outside the district, but there have also been several confinements in the homes of the patients.

General Provision of Health Services in the District

<u>Clinics and Treatment Centres</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>Provided by</u>
Maternity and Child Welfare	Little Lever	Lancashire C.C.
School Clinic	Little Lever	Lancashire C.C.

Infectious Diseases

The following table gives an analysis of the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1956:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Sent to Hospital</u>	<u>Deaths in Hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Whooping Cough	128	65	63	Nil	Nil	Nil
Measles	15	4	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	18	11	7	5	Nil	Nil
Dysentery	8	3	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Food Poisoning (Suspected)	4	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	1	2	3	Nil	1
Totals:	176	86	90	8	Nil	1

Sex and Age Incidence in Infectious Diseases

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>Whooping Cough</u>		<u>Measles</u>		<u>Dysentery</u>		<u>Scarlet Fever</u>		<u>Suspected Food Poisoning</u>		<u>Respiratory Tuberculosis</u>	
In years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	6	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	8	5	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
3 -	12	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-

Sex and Age Incidence in Infectious Diseases
(continued)

<u>Age</u> <u>Periods</u>	<u>Whooping</u> <u>Cough</u>		<u>Measles</u>		<u>Dysentery</u>		<u>Scarlet</u> <u>Fever</u>		<u>Suspected</u> <u>Food Poisoning</u>		<u>Respiratory</u> <u>Tuberculosis</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In years												
4 -	4	10	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	29	29		4	1	-	3	3	1	-	-	-
10 -	-	1	-	1	1	0	5	1	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
25 -	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	65	63	4	11	3	5	11	7	2	2	1	2

Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality during 1956.

<u>Age</u> <u>Periods</u> <u>Years</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	1	2	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

At the end of 1956, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register was 30, comprising 25 Respiratory cases and 5 Non-Respiratory cases.

Tuberculosis
(continued)

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in 1956 was 0.21 per 1,000 of population, the same as in 1955, and a mean rate of 0.36 for the previous five years.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System in England and Wales in 1956 was 0.11 per 1,000 of population.

Causes of Death

The following table shows the deaths from all causes in 1956.

<u>Diseases causing Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm of Lung, Bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	2	3	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous Systems	2	5	7
Coronary Disease, Angina	5	2	7
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	-	1
Other Heart Diseases	5	9	14
Other Circulatory Disease	2	2	4
Influenza	-	3	3
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Bronchitis	-	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases	3	1	4
Suicide	1	1	2
Totals:	26	34	60

There were eleven deaths from Cancer in 1956, compared with nine in 1955. This gives a death rate of 2.32 per 1,000 of population, as against 1.89 in 1955 and a mean rate of 1.94 for the previous five years.

The death rate from Cancer in England and Wales in 1956 was 2.08 per 1,000 of population.


Ophthalmia Neonatorum

As in 1955, no cases of this disease were notified during 1956.

District Nursing

There is one District Nurse resident in the district. Nurse Jackson has again performed her duties in an admirable manner and with great efficiency. She has been a great help and comfort to the sick and to the old people, and is at all times willing to help in the communal life of the district.

As before, her effort: has been greatly helped by the work done by the members of the Home Help Service established in the district. This Service has been a great boon to the sick and aged members of the community and the work done has been of immeasurable help and has been greatly appreciated.



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Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee

In the latter part of 1955, an Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee was formed for the district. This Committee has done extremely good work. Starting with nothing but enthusiasm and a desire to help the aged members of the community, the Committee have established themselves on a sound financial basis, and have been able to provide a much needed chiropody service. In addition, Christmas Dinners were provided for those in need, car outings were arranged, and film shows were given in the homes. The Committee meets regularly and is a very active and lively body. Their efforts have certainly brought a good deal of pleasure into the lives of many who had begun to think they were forgotten.

Hospital and Ambulance Services

The district is very well served in the matter of hospital accommodation, and no difficulties have arisen in getting urgent cases admitted to hospital. The aged and chronic cases however, are still a great problem, as it is almost impossible to get such cases admitted owing to shortage of beds and of staff.

The ambulance services have again been very satisfactory and there have been no complaints. Urgent cases are always dealt with most expeditiously and the fullest co-operation exists between the ambulance service and the medical practitioners in the district.

Adoptive Acts in force

Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1890, Part 4.
Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907, Parts 2 and 4
Public Health Acts, 1925, Part 2 (Except Sections 22 & 25)
Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Sanitary Accommodation

The types of sanitary accommodation, with the numbers of each type at the end of 1956, were as follows:-

Privy middens	2
Closets attached to these middens	3
Waste water closets	44
Fresh water closets	1,823
Movable dustbins	1,810
Number of houses on water-carriage system	1,714

During 1956, one waste water closet was converted to a fresh water closet.

Sanitary Inspections

During 1956, the number of premises visited for the purpose of sanitary inspections was 262, involving a total of 373 visits. As a result of these visits, 222 defects or nuisances were discovered. Of these, 105 were abated through the issuing of 20 informal notices and 6 statutory notices. No legal proceedings were required.

Bakehouses, dairies and cowsheds have been periodically inspected during the year, and have been found to be in a satisfactory condition.

There are four dairy farms in the district. The milk produced from these farms has been satisfactory in quality.

Sanitary Inspections (continued)

Factories and workshops have been periodically inspected and have been found to be in satisfactory condition.

Food shops have also been inspected from time to time. The shops are, on the whole, in a clean and reasonable condition. Considerable improvements have been made in the display and handling of food in the shops and owners and employees are becoming more aware of the necessity for strict hygiene. Model Byelaws for Food Hygiene have been adopted and notices to shops and canteens have been issued with the object of maintaining a high standard of hygiene.

Water Supply

The water supply is from the Irwell Valley Water Board's mains, and is constant. All houses are directly connected, the number of houses with a piped supply being 1,721.

During 1956, 48 bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made, and were found to be unsatisfactory without treatment. Chemical analyses of the raw water to the number of 11 were made, and these were found to be satisfactory. In addition, of the water going into supply, where treatment is installed, 144 bacteriological examinations were made all of which were satisfactory, and 33 chemical analyses were made, these also proving satisfactory.

The water supply is obtained from reservoirs into which upland surface water flows. All supplies are chlorinated, and any water with a plumbo solvent action is lime treated. The water supply is satisfactory on the whole but there are many houses where the pressure of water is very poor owing to narrowing of the bore of the service pipes.

During 1956, 335 yards of 3 inch mains, 80 yards of 4 inch mains and 132 yards of 6 inch mains were installed for servicing new houses.

Sewage and Refuse Disposal

The arrangements for sewage disposal were again satisfactory during the year. The sewage is treated by screening, sedimentation and filtration. No extensions to the sewage works were carried out during 1956. Samples of the effluent from the sewage works have been taken and treated periodically by the Inspectors of the Mersey River Board, and have been certified as satisfactory.

There are three houses in the district without sewerage systems, due to the fact that it is impracticable for them to be connected to a sewer. Sixty new houses were connected to the sewerage system during the year.

House refuse is collected by the Council's covered wagon. Collections are made each week in the winter months, and at intervals of ten days in the summer months. There are now only three privy closets in the district, and these are cleared each fortnight. Such cesspools as there are in the district, are kept in order by the owners. The refuse collected is disposed of by controlled tipping on the Council's tip.

The sewers and manholes have been inspected from time to time. Sewers have been flushed and manholes cleaned and regular treatment has been carried out in order to keep rats under control.

Atmospheric Pollution

The Council is a member of the Manchester Regional Smoke Abatement Society. The time limit for the emission of black smoke is two minutes per half hour. There are 15 factory and works chimneys in the district, and 10 observations were made on these during the year, but no formal action was needed.

Personal contact is made by the Public Health Inspector with works managers and on the whole, every effort is made to ensure that the emission of black smoke is kept down to a minimum.

There are, however, other sources of pollution of the atmosphere which are more difficult and even impossible to control. Fine dust from a chemical works, acrid blue smoke from a foundry, fine coal dust from heavily laden wagons passing through the district, and dust from open cast coal mining have all, during the year, added to the pollution of the atmosphere and have thus made living conditions very unpleasant from time to time.

Housing

During 1956, more good progress was made in the erection of new houses. A total of 60 new houses were erected, 53 by the local authority and 2 by other bodies or persons.

Number of houses owned by Local Authority

1.	Under 1919 Scheme	113
2.	Under Housing Act, 1923	11
3.	Under Housing Act, 1924	122
4.	Erected during 1936	30
5.	Erected during 1937	38
6.	Erected during 1938	34
7.	Erected during 1947	14
8.	Erected during 1948	32
9.	Erected during 1949	44
10.	Erected during 1951	30
11.	Erected during 1952	22
12.	Erected during 1955	52
13.	Erected during 1956	<u>58</u>
Total		<u>600</u>

Housing Conditions

The general standard of housing in the district is reasonably good. The commonest type of house is the four roomed cottage containing two bedrooms. There are about 350 of this type in the district, but of these about 180 are well below the general standard. The main defects in these houses are dampness, low ceilings, old age, absence of bathrooms, poor water pressure, absence of hot water systems, poor sanitary conveniences and bad positioning. Most of them are more than a hundred years old. Owing to the low rentals, no maintenance work has been possible, and most of them are only fit for demolition.

The number of new houses built in 1956 was the highest in post-war years. The number of persons on the list for a new house has diminished very considerably, but there are still many people desirous of leaving the old houses in order to enjoy the amenities of a modern house. It is estimated that about 500 new houses of all types are needed to replace the old sub-standard houses which would cost too much to render fit.

Housing Conditions (continued)

At the end of 1956, there were 26 two-bedroom houses, 8 two-bedroom flats and 4 one-bedroom bungalows in process of building, and in addition, a scheme of 40 two-bedroom and one-bedroom flats was contemplated.

The chief requirements of the district are the building of three and four bedroom houses for families, and flats or bungalows for elderly persons. There are still too many waste water closets, and it would be a good thing if all these could be replaced by fresh water closets.

No cases of overcrowding were brought to light during the year, but owing to the shortage of houses to rent, there are many cases of young married couples having to live with parents.

Town Planning

The County Council have delegated powers to the local Council with regard to Town Planning matters, and there is the closest co-operation between the local Council and the County authorities in all questions of Town Planning.

Disinfection

Fourteen houses were disinfected during the year, after notifications of infectious diseases. The method used is Formaldehyde Vapour in the sealed room of the house.

Onehouse, note a Council house, was treated for infestation.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation and re-immunisations against Diphtheria have again been carried out during 1956. The number of primary immunisations was less than the number in 1955. In all, 67 children were immunised. Of these 62 were under the age of five years, and 5 were between the ages of five and fifteen. In addition, 45 children under the age of fifteen years received booster injections. Parents are now beginning to appreciate the value of combined immunisations, and as a result 14 children were immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, 50 were immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, whilst only 3 children were immunised against Diphtheria alone. In the case of the booster injections, 36 children received injections for Diphtheria alone, and 9 children received injections for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Once again, the number of children vaccinated in 1956 was disappointingly low. The total number of births was 72, but only 27 children were vaccinated. This is approximately 32% of the total births, and is, of course, far too low a percentage. In addition, 5 re-vaccinations were performed.

In spite of the fact that there has been no case of Diphtheria since 1951, it is of the utmost importance that parents should insist on their children being immunised before the age of one year, and re-immunised at school age. It would also be a good thing if parents would take a greater interest in vaccination of children in early life instead of waiting for a small-pox epidemic to scare them into belated action.

General Observations

The general health of the district in 1956 was comparatively good. The number of births was less than in 1955 and the number of deaths was greater than in 1955. The birth-rate compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales, but the death-rate compares unfavourably with the

General Observations
(continued)

rate for England and Wales.

The Infantile Mortality rate shows a marked increase on the rate for 1955, but the Nil Maternal Mortality rate is a cause of some satisfaction.

The average age of death for males was less than in 1955, this being due to there being two deaths of children under one year out of a total of 26 male deaths, but the average age of death for females was the same as in 1955.

The number of cases of infectious diseases was considerably greater than in 1955, due mainly to an epidemic of Whooping Cough, but as more and more children receive immunisation against this, it is probable that the number of cases of Whooping Cough will greatly diminish.

The death-rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis was the same as for 1955, but the death-rate from Cancer was higher than for 1955. It is of interest that of eleven deaths from Cancer only one was from Lung Cancer.

The completion of 58 new houses in 1956 was very satisfactory and the schemes in hand at the end of the year will do a great deal in diminishing the list of persons wanting a modern house.

The bowling green, tennis courts and playgrounds provided by the Council have again proved to be greatly appreciated and of great benefit to the community, but it is regrettable that certain irresponsible elements should inflict wanton damage on these amenities.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic provided by the County Council has again been of great value. At longlast, the new clinic is on the way, and 1957 will see the completion of a modern clinic which for so many years has been eagerly awaited.

Good, firm progress has been made during 1956 in housing, improved lighting and improvements generally in the district. Slum clearance needs to be proceeded with, waste-water closets must be converted to fresh-water closets and atmospheric pollution should receive full consideration. If these are resolutely tackled, the district will be immeasurably improved and great benefits to the community will accrue.

W. MOTTERSHEAD, M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Officer of Health.

20th August, 1957.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF LITTLE LEVER, FOR THE
YEAR 1956, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES
ACTS, 1937 & 1948

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises (1)	M/c Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Inspections (4)	Number of Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	16	7	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not includ- ed in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Author- ity.	2	20	11	1	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	2	2	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:		38	20	1	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or
more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two,
three or more 'cases').

Particulars	M/c Line No.	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases where Prosecu- tions instituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred		
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspec- tor	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4					
Overcrowding (S.2)	5					
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	6					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	7					
Ineffective drainage to floors (S.6)	8					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)-						
(a) Insufficient	9					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	11					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	12					
TOTAL:		1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	M/c Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of Outworkers in August list reqd. by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of Instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weaving (Making etc.	13	1					
Apparel (Cleaning &	14						
(Washing							
Household linen	15						
Lace, lace curtains							
and nets.	16						
Curtains & furniture							
Hangings	17						
Furniture & upholst-							
ery	18						
Electro-plate	19						
File making	20						
Brass & brass artic-							
les.	21						
Fur pulling	22						
Iron & steel cables							
and chains	23						
Iron & steel anchors							
and grapnels	24						
Cart gear	25						
Locks, latches & keys	26						
Umbrellas etc.	27						
Artificial flowers	28						
Nets, other than wire							
nets.	29						
Tents	30						
Sacks	31						
Racquets & tennis							
balls.	32						
Paper Bags	33						
The making of boxes							
or other receptacles or							
parts thereof made							
wholly or partially							
of paper.	34						
Brush making	35						
Pea picking	36						
Feather sorting	37						
Carding etc. of buttons							
etc.	38						
Stuffed toys	39						
Basket making	40						
Chocolates & sweet							
meats	41						
Cosques, Christmas							
Crackers, Christmas							
Stockings etc.	42						
Textile weaving	43						
Lampshades	44						
TOTAL:	70	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Signature W. MOTTERSHEAD
Medical Officer of Health



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1956, FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT
OF LITTLEBOROUGH IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspect- ions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	13	24	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	88	2	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	101	26	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness.					
Overcrowding.					
Unreasonable temperature.					
Inadequate ventilation.					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.	2	2		2	
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	1		2	
(c) Not separate for sexes.					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).					
TOTAL	4	3	-	4	-

